



Snoqualmie River Flood Damage Reduction Project

PROPOSED PROJECT
AND
DOWNSTREAM IMPACTS



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Past Projects and Impact Studies

Snohomish Mediated Agreement (1981)

Snoqualmie R. FDR Project (1988)

Present Project and Impact Studies

Snoqualmie R. Basin



SNOQUALMIE RIVERBANKA NORTH BEND LEVEE

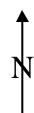




Area Map







SNOHOMISH MEDIATED AGREEMENT



- Comprehensive Basin Plan w/dam
- Plan Died
- Post SMA Flood Control Element
 - ~11,000 linear feet of excavation at Snoqualmie
 - ~7,100 linear feet of setback levees at North Bend
- Flood Warning System, Evacuation Plans, and Hazard Information Plan





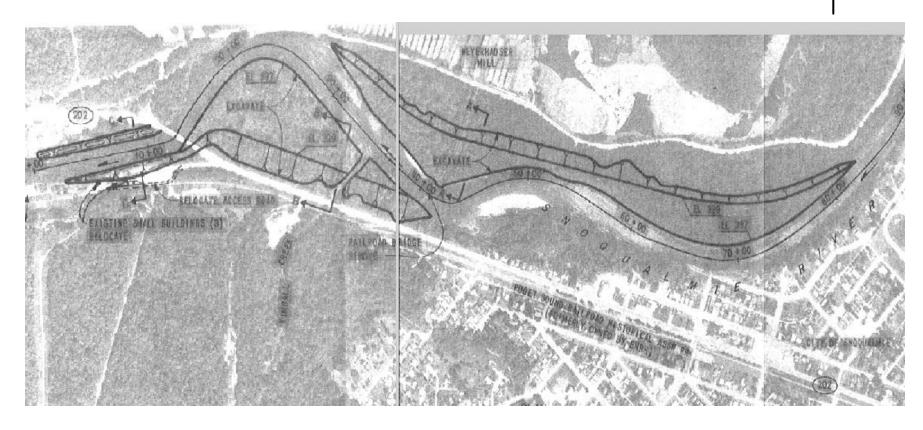
- Snoqualmie Flood Control Element
 - ~11,000 linear feet of excavation
 - ~710,00 cubic yards
 - ~ Currently 850 feet & 50,000 cubic yards
- Reduced 100-year flooding by 2.5 to
 3 feet within city
 - ~ Currently 1.0 ft to 1.4 feet

Post - SMA Plan at Snoqualmie





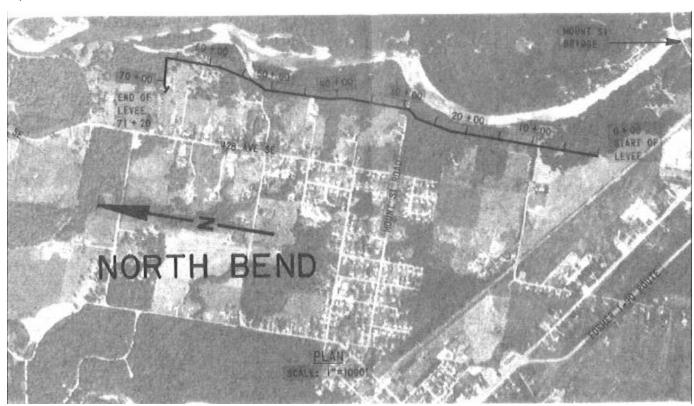
1,000 feet





Post - SMA Levee at North Bend

1,000 feet



1988 SNOQUALMIE FLOOD US Army Co of Engineer Seattle District DAMAGE REDUCTION PLAN

- Snoqualmie Flood Control Element
 ~Similar to Post SMA plan, but no
 North Bend Levees
- Reduced 100-year flooding by about 3.2 feet
 - ~ Currently 1.0 ft to 1.4 feet



PROPOSED PROJECT

Three elements:

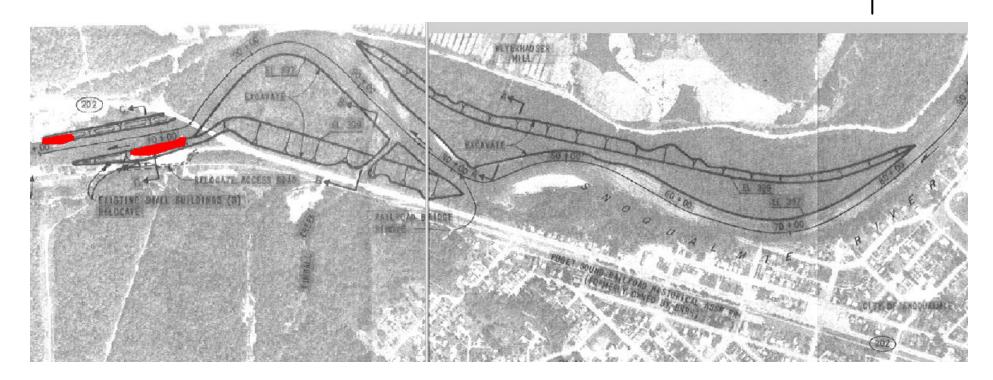
- •900 linear feet of channel bank excavation
- •Removal of Railroad Bridge
- •Placement of stone on top of bank near SR 202



Proposed Project Excavation

1,000 feet

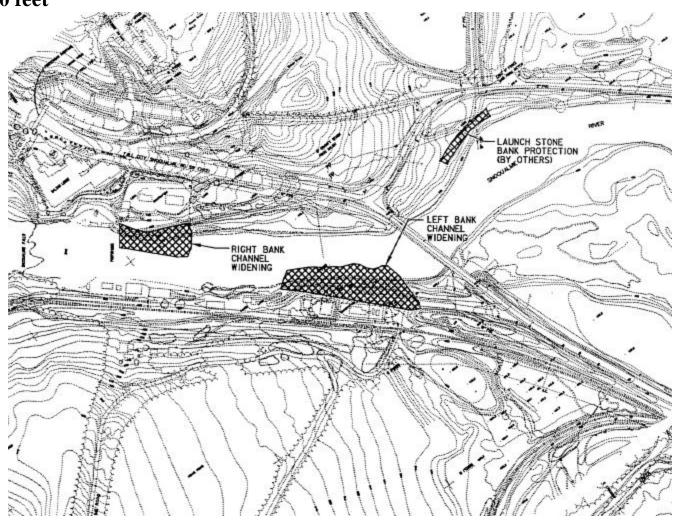
Excavation





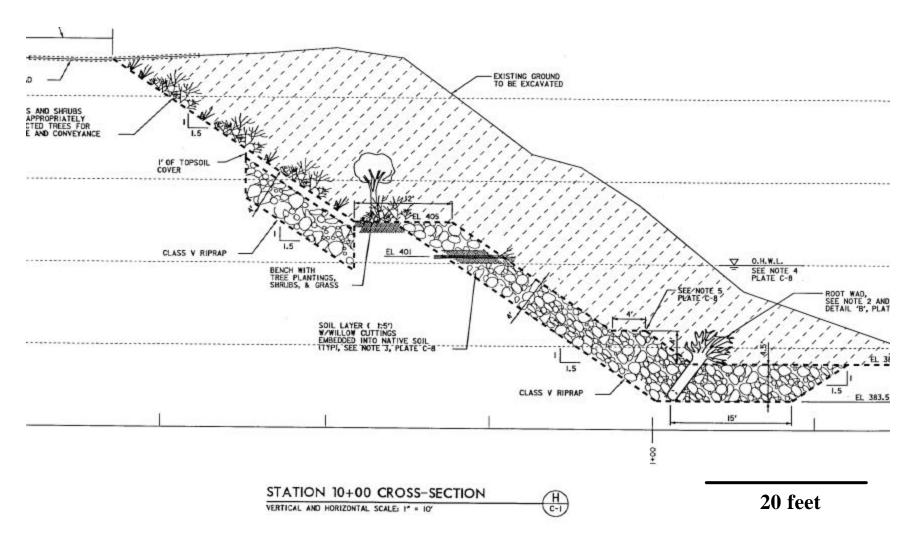
Project Excavation

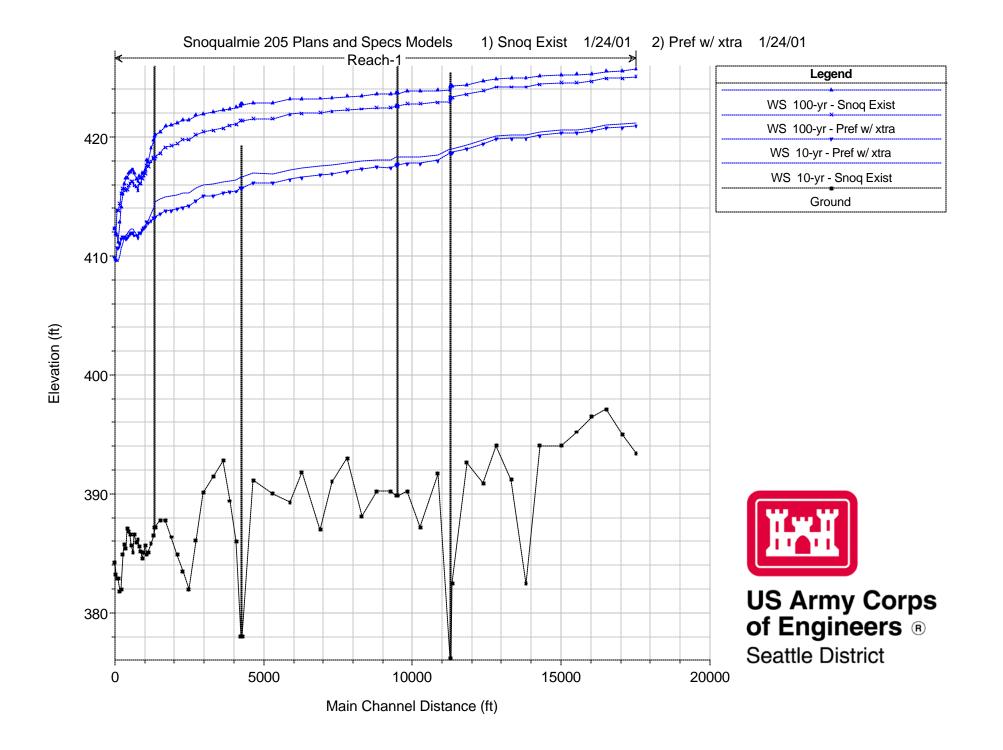
1,000 feet



Section of Max. Excavation







Prior Studies

1980s Snohomish Mediated Agreement and Snoqualmie River Flood Damage Reduction Study

- → Project at Snoqualmie Falls was much larger
- → Downstream impacts estimated using a detailed modeling effort

1999 Section 205 Detailed Project Report and Environmental Assessment

→ Assumed the new flood wave is perfectly translated to Carnation



Prior Studies

1980s Snohomish Mediated Agreement and Snoqualmie River Flood Damage Reduction Study

- → 100-year flood elevations increased by 0.2 ft between the Falls and Carnation.
- \rightarrow Flood waves arrived 1 to 2 hours sooner.

1999 Section 205 Detailed Project Report and Environmental Assessment

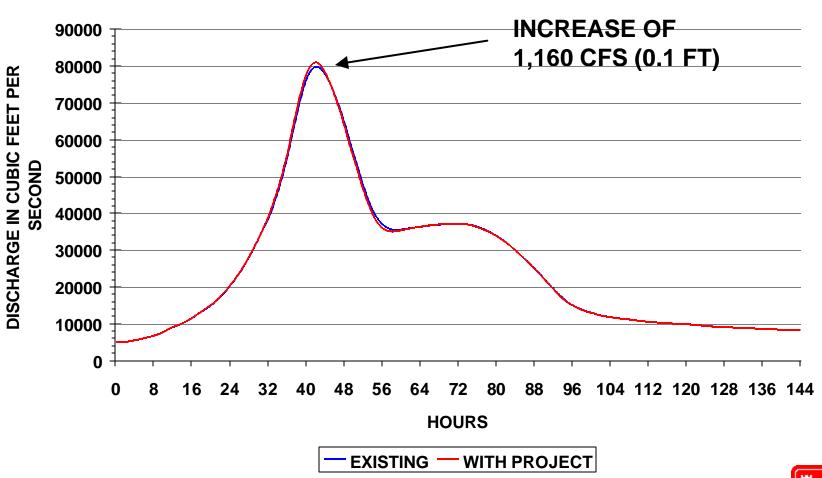
- → 100-year flood elevations increased by about 1 inch at Carnation.
- \rightarrow Flood waves arrived about 1 hour sooner.



- Current Study
 - → Based on the current flood damage reduction project
 - → Uses an new unsteady flow model to estimate impact at Snoqualmie Falls
 - → The new model uses the most recent hydrology and channel data
 - → A different routing procedure was used to estimate the impact at Fall City and Carnation.
 - → Goal: Determine the hydraulic impacts of the project at Snoqualmie Falls and to the downstream communities

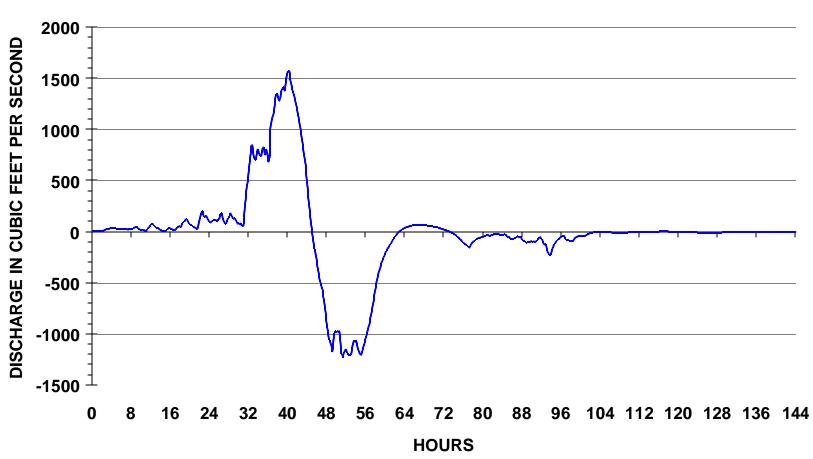


SNOQUALMIE RIVER AT SNOQUALMIE FALLS 100-YEAR FLOOD



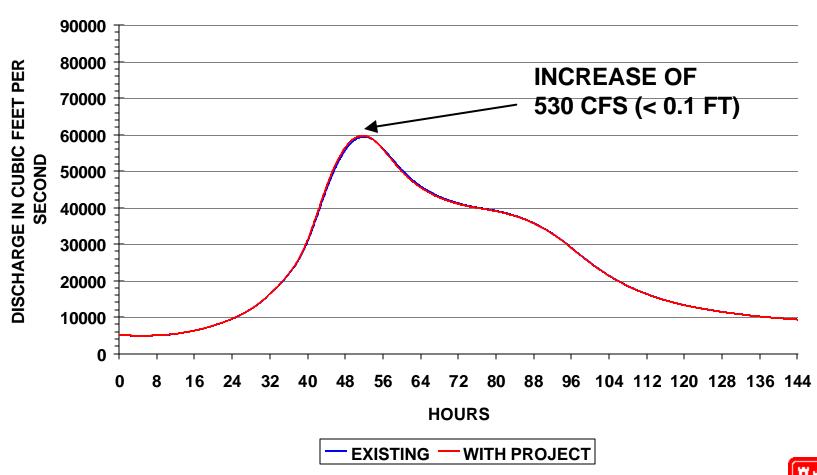


DIFFERENCE IN ROUTED FLOOD WAVE AT SNOQUALMIE FALLS 100-YEAR FLOOD



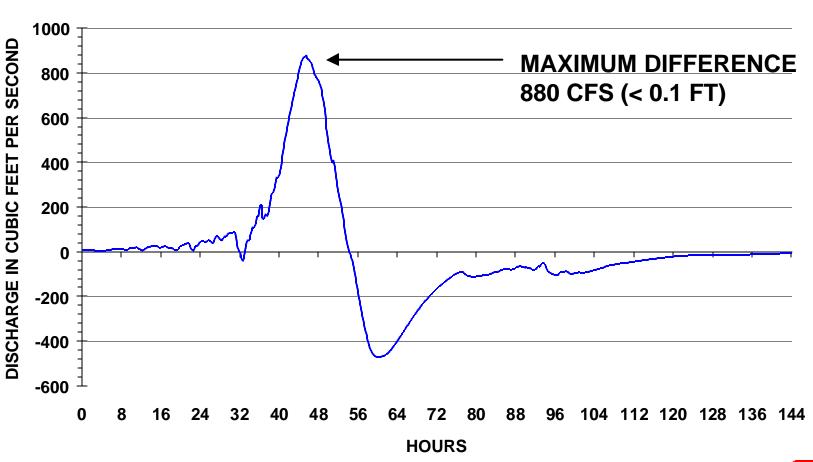


ROUTED FLOOD WAVE AT CARNATION 100-YEAR FLOOD





DIFFERENCE IN ROUTED FLOOD WAVE AT CARNATION 100-YEAR FLOOD





100-Year Flood

- Increase of 0.1 ft at Snoqualmie Falls
- Increase of about 0.1 ft at Fall City
- Increase of less than 0.1 ft at Carnation
- Flood wave arrives in Carnation 15 to 20 minutes sooner



Conclusions

- Stage increases estimated in this study suggest downstream impacts to be on the order of 0.1 ft.
- Timing changes estimated in this study suggest the flood wave will reach Carnation about 15 to 20 minutes sooner under project conditions.
- Impacts due to the project decrease with downstream distance from the Falls
- Impact due to the project are estimated to be zero downstream of Duvall.

